

This point is illustrated by the accompanying diagram.

It would appear from this comparison that the unpaired genital pouch is interpolated between the two normal pairs; and if this be granted it would have to be assumed either that a segment which does not normally bear pouches intervenes between the two which normally do, or that a partial duplication of the nephridia of one segment has occurred—a phenomenon which we find in its complete form in the family of the Capitellidæ.

Mr. Punnett, Assistant Professor of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews, who kindly gave me the abnormal and the various normal specimens, informs me that they were all obtained near Plymouth in the same locality. There can thus be no doubt that this case is an actual variation, not a local variety.

XXX.—Description of a new Species of Buprestidæ.

By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE, V.P.E.S.

SPECIMENS of the species described below have been in the Museum collection for many years, separated as distinct from *Psiloptera quadrioculata*. A fresh specimen just brought from Upper Egypt by Mr. D. A. MacAlister shows that the differences between this and *P. quadrioculata* are constant, and I therefore venture to give it a name, and I propose to call it *P. MacAlisteri* after the donor.

Psiloptera MacAlisteri, sp. n.

P. quadrioculata valde affinis; vitta obliqua thoracis, elytrorumque vitta laterali cupreo-rubris; corpore subtus tomento griseo-albo induto, utrinque maculis majoribus circularibus ornato.

Long. 20–27 mill.

Very similar to *P. quadrioculata*, but perhaps a little less convex. The general blackish-æneous colour is the same, but the impressions on the thorax and lateral stripe of the elytra are coppery red. The front of the head is clothed with pale yellow pile. The thorax is moderately closely and strongly punctured, with a slight raised median line, and four rotundate, smooth, black spots as in *P. quadrioculata*, but the rugose surface surrounding them is coppery red and forms a distinct oblique band from the anterior spot to the base, leaving a triangular space at the posterior angle slightly

raised, and smoother than in *P. quadrioculata*. The sculpture of the elytra is nearly the same, but the striæ are a little more strongly impressed, and, being filled (in fresh examples) with a sandy-white pile, are more conspicuous. The interstices are broken up into irregular quadrate spaces by rugose punctures; the smooth raised parts are more convex than in *P. quadrioculata*. The underside of the body is clothed (except along the median line) with whitish (or sandy coloured) pile; the first to fourth segments have each a round smooth spot on each side, and the terminal segment has an oblique smooth line.

Hab. Upper Egypt, Northern Etbai (*D. A. MacAlister*); White Nile (*Consul Petherick*); Nubia; Suez.

The specimens from Nubia and Suez have the pubescence on the underside of the body sandy coloured.

XXXI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—VI. Heteroptera: *Dinidorinæ*, *Phyllocephalinæ*, *Urolabidinæ*, and *Acanthosominæ*. By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS contribution completes the examination of the family Pentatomidæ, as contained in the British Museum, including the genera and species described by Walker in vols. i.—iii. of his 'Catalogue of Hemiptera-Heteroptera' (1867-8). Some recent acquisitions to the Museum and my own collection are also described.

DINIDORINÆ.

Genus CYCLOPelta.

Cyclopelta dorsalis.

Cyclopelta dorsalis, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 478. n. 5 (1868).

Allied to *C. funebris*, Fabr., but not separable by the differential character given by Walker—"somewhat broader than *C. funebris*"—but by having the lateral margins of the pronotum much more oblique and less rounded than in the Fabrician species.

Cyclopelta parva, sp. n.

Closely allied to *C. obscura*, Lep. & Serv., but differing by its much smaller size and by the antennæ, which are shorter and broader than in that species.

Long. 10-12 millim.